IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Effect of the Warlike News from Charleston.

Resolutions Adopted Endorsing President Buchanan.

The Republicans Taking a More Conservative and Conclintory Course.

THE DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

Resolutions Presented to Call a Bational Convention.

The Canal Commissioner and Senatorial Contest.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN. 20., Le.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1861. papers has caused an intense excitement here amongst all classes. The Judges of the Court of Appeals mingled with the politicians at Congress Hall and joined in the universal expression that time for action had come. sed their opinion that the hour was passed ing compromises, and that firm and positive now demanded to enforce the laws of the government. The forbearance of Anderson in not e demolishing the battery on Morris Island was especially commented upon by the democratic members, all of whom expressed the opinion that they could not have remained silent under the firing from Morris Island. he hope that civil war would yet be averted was the viah of every one; but all freely confessed that they ad fired the first gun was a matter of rejoicing by every ne; and since no life was lost or blood shed by the first av haired centleman, who has seen nearly threeseore iastic remarks, and declared himself ready to der his musket and march against what he termed the seen on all sides, and everybody seemed to be longing for an opportunity to obtain military glory. No one could look at being impressed that some fearful calamity was pending, such as bore heavy upon the heart of every one, and they held the deepest regrets in regard to the peril of the hour, they could not but be selemnly impressed at

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Lit-tlejohn took the floor and said that the communication patriots would be swallowed by the insurgents. He would now beg the privilege of the House to present a series of resolutions. He read them himself, and they

were frequently applauded.

A perfect and almost breathless silence reigned in the House whilst the resolutions were before them. All were anxious for an unanimous endorsement of such patriotic measures. Only two persons could be found to vote

Mr. Cozans said, never perhaps in this House, since the doption of the constitution, has a member been called apon to vote upon so important a question as these resolu ne. He believed that the federal government were the trustees of the property of the country, and held it in trust for the people; they had full power and it was their daty to hold and protect that property, and until the federal government had been released from that trust, he thought it impolitic for this House to endorse measures of this kind, which, in his opinion, would tend to inflame the already over-excited tone of the South; for that reason he asked to be excused from voting. The House refused to excusse him, and he voted no.

Mr. Varian also asked to be excused from voting. The Bones refusing to grant the request, he also voted no.

On motion, ten thousand copies of the resolutions were, with the vote appended, ordered to be printed. The adoption of these resolutions by a republican house—the resolution by a republican house—the reso-

with the vote appended, ordered to be printed. The adoption of these resolutions by a republican house—the resolutions fully endorsing President Buchanan—may be considered a new feature in the political affairs of our country, and may be taken as a significant evidence that, however much the Northern people may disagree as to the cause of our national trouble, there is but one feeling when the property of the common country is in danger from insurrection. Without expressing any opinion as the policy of resolutions of that nature, their adoption is but an expression of the universal feeling in Albany, at

the policy of resolutions of that nature, their adoption is but an expression of the universal reciling in Alany, at the present time, upon this all absorbing question, we attracting the attention of the civilized world.

The resolute of the control of the civilized world.

The resolute of the control of the civilized world.

The resolution of the civilized world was a protten of the Senate and House regulations combined. Mr. Kernan, taking the floor, said that this was no time to discuss party principles—no time for charging the question, who is the most to blame in bringing the danger upon us, it was no time to charge the people of this or that section, or one or the other politician, with the cause of all this trouble; it was no time for criminations or recriminations. All admitted that the evil and dark hour was upon us. It should be the study of all how shall the excited feeling be allayed. He might at some other time reply to the cause of all how shall the excited feeling be allayed. He might at some other time reply desire now. Was to do all he could to strengthen the Union men throughout the country, and to allay, and not excite the present feverals public mind. It had been tuningly thrown out, "Would you offer conciliation and compromise to men with sword in hand?" but the people of South Carolina were not the only persons to deal with in this matter. Other States throughout the Union, the class of new who they had so patriotically endorsed by the adoption of the resolutions this morning. Entertaining these views he hoped that they would not vote so warlks on emblem as the sword. He would therefore offer as a nubsitisted that the country would not be adopted.

Mr. Flan heart followed in a lengthy speech defonding the principles of the republican party. He, however, look more of the principles, but securing a triumph. He was unwaiting to take up the old controverry, but to move in his matter in a way that it would convine the Swith Mark The heart of the principles, but would not be cansidered out of pla

proved that the remarks of Mr. Pierce during the last two days were not a fair reflection of the opinions of a majority of the House upon the present condition of the country. Only one or two of the republican speakers failed to express, both directly and indirectly, their feelings against the extreme doctrines advocated by him. There is unquestionably a feeling among a majority not to be the aggressors, but to act in a way that, if war must come, the entire North, irrespective of party, will unite as one man in a common cause.

A preamble and resolution that passed the Common Council of the city of New York, were presented to the House this morning, read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Speaker has selected an excellent committee on this question. A large majority are conservative, and it contains some of the strongest and most segacious men in the lower branch of the Logislature. Any person will be safe in predicting a report from that committee which will be safe in predicting a report from that committee which will be safe in prodicting a report from that committee which will be safe in prodicting a report from that committee which will be safe in predicting a report from that committee which will be safe in predicting a resolutions. Birdeall, Kernan, Kllingwood, McDermott, Angel and Fish.

Angel and Fish.

The resolutions that passed the House with a strong yote this morning were taken to the Senate, and immediately Senator Spinels moved to insert in the preamble the words "guilty of treason as under the constitution," as applied to the people of South Carolina. This opened a warm contest in the Senate, and prevented their unanimous adoption by that body. The question was discussed in all its bearings, and an effort made to get the Senator to withdraw his amendment, but, as he insisted upon it, a vote was taken, and the amendment inserted and the resolution as amended adopted by a vote of 17 to 10.

The resolutions were retured to the House before that body adjourned, and there the amendments were concurred in without the call of years and nays or any questions being asked.

that direction will bear upon it the clash of arms, the booming of the cannons, and, perhaps, the death of the nation that has been the wonder and admiration of the civilized world.

Several bills have been presented to-day. One by Mr. Woodruff, to repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police act, passed last year, or that portion which refers to arrests for selling liquor on Sundays.

A bill was also presented by Mr. Finch to provide for submitting the question of calling a convention to revise the State constitution to the people at the next general election. The same person also introduced a bill for the unconditional repeal of the bill passed last winter to abolish capital punishment—a measure that should pass both branches without the least delay whatever.

The Can'al Commissioner contest, now that the day of election by the Legislature has been fixed, is assuming a mere positive character. The republican caucus will meet next Tuesday night, and the election will take place on Wednesday, the 16th inst. I am told that Mr. Edwards, whem I mentioned in vesterday's likuan as a contractor, has only served in that capacity in keeping the Black river canal in repair, and during his contract for that, which ended on the first of hast January, the cost of repairs to the State only amounted to about one-third of the amount that characterized the previous contracts. He resides in the same locality of Mr. Barnes, who was elected to that office, and may therefore be considered as having strong claims for the position in regard to locality.

Mr. Geddes, of Syracuse, is much talked of, but this looks like a game to hijure A. H. Hovey's chance.

Ex-Senator Foote is industriously pressing his claims, but I have been unable to find any place where he has made any particular headway. The applicants are growing more numerous every day and a young army will, from all appearances, be in the field by Tuesday.

The Senatorial controversy is also becoming somewhat spley; now combinations and schemes are hourly being developed. Fro

his claims are being pressed, there is a fair prospect that he will become one of the leading competitors in the contest.

The speech of Mr. Seward, in the Senate to-morrow, is anxiously looked for, and the fact that he had fixed upon that day to furnish the country his views, as the Premier of Mr. Lincoln, does more than anything else to secure the postponement of the vote upon the Sword resolution. The conservative and conciliatory tone of the republican speakers to-day is looked upon by many as the foreshadowing of the great speech by the New York Senator. The session of the House this morning was closed by Mr. Cozaus presenting a series of resolutions to call a national Convention, as follows:—

Whereas, the State of New York holds herself solemnly bound to the faithful performance of the constitution of the United States, which she ratified, with its burthens and its benefits, on the 36th day of July, 1788; and whereas, this State holds each other State of the Union as equally with herself entitled to the benefits and bound by the obligations of the constitution; and whereas, most serious disagreement in sentiments and antagonism of intentions have arisen between the people of the different States, assuming the dangerous form of geographical division; and whereas, the people of some of the States of New York desires and will promote the well being, the contentment and the peace of all her sister States under the constitution; therefore,

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature of the States of the Union have declared that their local interests are not sufficiently secured by existing guarantees; and whereas, the State of New York desires and will promote the well being, the contentment and the peace of all her sister States under the constitution; therefore,

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Legislature of the States be called to consider of and advise such amendance to the constitution of the United States as may be ne cessary to protect the interests and preserve the government of

lutions, with the vote of the Legislature thereon, be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the presiding officer of the Legislature thereon, be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and House of Representatives respectively, and to the Governors of the several States.

The bill to remodel the City Chamberlain's office was laid over in the Senate at the request of Senator Manierre. There is something singular about this bill, and it is currently reported that it is a move to get Stout reappointed. At any rate, there has been a bitter fight opened upon it, and this argument is used, backed by an assertion that it is a measure to assist certain broken down stock brokers to help them out of their tight place, to defeat it. These accusations will have to be disproved, or the bill is dead.

bill is dead.

Governor Morgan has to night telegraphed the resolutions adopted by the Senate and Assembly to day to the
President of the United States, with the following meseage:-

President of the United States, with the following meatage:—

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1861.

To his Excellency James Buthanan, President of the
United States, Washington City:—
Sire—In obedience to the request of the Legislature of
the State, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent
resolutions of that body, adopted this day, tendering the
aid of the State to the President of the United States to
tenable him to enforce the laws and to uphold the authority of the federal government.

Whereas, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after
seizing the post office, custom house, monies and fortifications
of the federal government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered
by the government to carry troops and povisions to Fort
Sumier, virtually declared war; and, whereas, the forts and
property of the United States government in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have been unlawfully selzed with hostile
intention; and, whereas, further, Senators in Congress avow
and maintain their irressonable acts; therefore,
Resolved off the Senate concurt, That the Legislature of
New York, profoundly impressed with the value of the
Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hall with
joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message
of the President of the United States, and that we tender to
him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid in men and money be may require to enable him
to enforce the laws said to unhold the authority of the Icel
ever and in men and money he may require to enable him
to enforce the laws and to unhold the authority of the Icel
ever and the management of the Senate concurt, That the Union loving
representatives and editions of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who laand our sacred honor in upholding the Union and the constitution.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Union loving
representatives and editzens of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who labor veith devoted co

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANT, Jan. 11, 1861. The Passener presented a communication from the Common Council of the city of New York, calling upon the South to refrain from violent measures, upholding the course of the President of the United States, and approving of the conduct of Major Anderson. Referred.

By Mr. Bouranson—To increase the powers and duties of Notaries Public.

By Mr. Manuscus—To incorporate the Preachers' Aid

By Mr. Mandaus.—To incorporate the Preachers' Aid Society in the city of New York.

Mr. Mandaus also introduced a bill for incorporating the People's Savings Bank in New York city.

Mr. Harmond reported favorably the bill relative to the attendance of petit jurors in the courts of this State.

Also to increase the fees of Justices of the Peaco in civil and criminal cases.

The bill declaring the right of juries in criminal cases to determine the law and the fact—an important and radical change in criminal jurisprudence—was passed.

Mr. McLaco Munury gave notice of a bill to regulate the sale of firearms and munitions of war.

The Assembly concurrent resolutions, introduced by Mr. Littlejohn, were taken up, the ruies being suspended for that purpose.

Mr. Synsola moyed to amend by making the preamble read:—

Whereas, treason, as defined by the constitution of the

hutions.

Mr. Grant opposed the amendment, which was adopted and the resolutions then passed by ayes 28, cays 1. Mr. Grant alone voting in the negative.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1861. Immediately after reading the journal this morning, Mr. Littlejohn took the floor, Mr. Bingham in the chair. Mr. Littlejous said .- Mr. Speaker, the information points out the period when the partisan should be swal lowed up in the patriot. I, therefore, ask the consent of the House to offer at this time the following preamble and resolutions, which I beg leave to read in my place, and

which I hope may be passed without debate;

Whereas the inaurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the Post Office, Custom House, moneys and fortifications of the federal government, has, by thing fine a sessel ordered by the government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumer, ritually declared war;

And whereas, the forts and property of the United States government in Georgia, Alabama and Louislans have been unlawfully seized with boottle intentions;

And whereas, their Stenators in Congress arow and maintain their treasonable acts; therefore,

Resolved, dit the Senate concur; That the Legislature of New York is prefoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpatred; that it greats with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special Message of the President of the United States, and that we tender to him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid in more and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphoid the authority of the federal government; and that in the defence of the Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness upon the American people, renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are residy to devote our fortunes, our lives and our sacred houor. Recolved (if the Senate concur), That the Union loving citizens and representatives of Delawars, Maryland, Virginia, North Garolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tunnessee, who habor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their states from the vortex of secession, are cutiled to the graiting and admiration of the whole people. Recolved of the Senate concur), That he Governor be respectfully requested to forward forthwith copies of the forevernor of all the States for the Union.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions to the President of the maion and the Governor of all the States for the Union.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted by 117 to 2.

Messrs, Cozans and Varian asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that while approving of the firm stand of the federal government, they did not deem it wise or patriotic for the State of New York to declare in favor of coercion, or do any act to haston the unsheathing of the sword.

The following Committee on Federal Relations was then announced:—Messrs, Robinson, Birdsall, Fish, Ball, Angel, Pierce, Kiernan, McDermot and Collingwood.

Mr. Purker gave notice of a bill to amend the law in re-relation to treason and to reorganize the militia of the State.

The debate on the Anderson sword resolutions were re-sumed by Mr. Kranar speaking in favor of commending the act of Major Anderson, but opposing the git of a sword. He offered as a substitute the resolution on the

same suppose the suppose of the supp Sword.

After a long discussion Mr. Ellingwood moved to postpost the subject till Monday, which was agreed to under
the operation of the previous question by 62 to 49.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday evening was de-

Sale of Pews in Mudison Avenue Baptist

Church. Church.

The auction sale of the pews in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-first st., took place Wednesday evening in that building. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, from seventy-five to a hundred persons were present. At about eight o'clock tioneer, desired the audience to draw nearer the pulpit, while that gentleman proceeded to mount the restrum. charge, wishing to throw a little more light on the sub-ject, went to turn on a greater force of gas, but, alas! sad the lights. Some little delay occurred, but when the lights were re ignited the auctioneer proceeded to read despite all the efforts of the authoneer, and the continual repetition of "sixty-six--visix--

the name of the purchaser, the app	the pews dis	the pro-
miums given and the annual rental:	- value,	tue bro-
No. Purchaser. Value.		Rental.
11 A. Bridgeman \$550		\$38 50
44 J. B. Trevor, Jr 750	35	52 50
59 J. B. Plumb 1,100	Contract of the Contract of th	77 00
60 R. Colby 950		66 50
61 W. J. Todd 1.200	50	84 00
62 W. R. Martin 1,200	. 65	84 00
63 R. Colby 1,400		98 00
64M. C. Hull 1,200	65	84 00
66 W. A. Darling 1,200		84 00
67Pastor		
69 S. B. Colgate 1.200	70	84 00
84C. Gilbert 1,200	-	84 00
86 W. H. Chapman 1,150	60	80 50
88 C. H. Benedict 1,200	05	84 00
89J. Milbank 1,200		84 00
90 Mr. Niblo 1,000	10	70 00
91G. W. Abbey 1,200	50	84 00
92J. B. Plumb 1,200		84 00
94 Jacob Vanderpool 1,100	5	77.00
105 900	-	63 00
106 A. N. Arnold 700		49 00
110 Mrs. Milbank 950		66 50
111 H. H. Durkee 950	10	66 50

teen per cent upon the appraised value.

THE NEW ORGAN,
situated between the two towers at the western end of
the church, was built by the well known Mr. Urban. It
has two full sets of fitty-eight keys, running from CC to A
of the manual, and two and a third octaves of pedals;
twenty nine keys, running from CCC to E. The organ is
encised in a handsome case, with gilt front speaking
pipes of large size, and a neat open work carved gallery
is placed in front for the double quartette choir which
has been engaged. The case is twenty six feet six inches
across the front, ten feet nine inches deep and about
thirty-five feet high. The following are the number of
stops and pipes contained in the organ:

Stops. Piper.

Stops. Piper.

Svell organ.

See Se
Swell organ.

4 116
Mechanical action.

See 1.000

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs. Major Anderson returned to this city on Thursday last, and is occupying apartments at the Brevoort House.

T. P. Ives, of Providence, R. L., and Thomas Gemmili of Baltimore, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

O. H. Culver, of Boston: James S. Hall, of Troy, N. Y.;

J. W. Fomeroy, of New York, and R. B. Catherwood, o Washington, D. C., are stopping at the lafarge House.

Dr. W. F. Cormick, of the United States Army; Henry Pierce, of San Francisco; E. S. Pistt, of Toledo, Ohio: F. E. Lrain, of Havana, and James E. Nesle, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hots.

Gen. W. A. Shreeves and Major James Teout, of Charleston, S. C.; Gen, Wright, of New Jersey; E. L. Baker, of Liverpoel; J. W. McKnight, of New Jersey; E. L. Baker, of Liverpoel; J. W. McKnight, of New Jersey; and William Parker, of Montreal, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Harris, of Nashville, Tenn.; Edward Tracy, of Lansingburg; Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati; Henry Wilson, of Boston; W. H. B. Lowry, of Pennsylvania; J. Simpson and H. Starnes, of Canada, and John S. Slocum, of Providence, are stopping at the Astor House.

Judge Helfenstene, of Pennsylvania; S. G. Ward, of Boston; D. Mixer, of Charleston, S. C.; W. L. Gager, of North Carolina; H. Strong and wife, of F. Forliak; E. D. Morgan, Jr., of Albany; W. Osborn, of St. Joseph, Mo., and James H. Brookee and wife, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotsl.

S. M. Shoemaker, of Bullmare, A. C. Scoley, of Dunbury.

at the Fifth Avenue Hotsl.

R. K. Sattelee, of Rye; John Bregham, of Philadelphia;
S. M. Shoemaker, of Bultimore, A. C. Seelsy, of Dunbury, and H. Champion, Charles W. Alten, Mr. Rugsley and Mr. Baldwin, of New Haven, are copping at the Albertarie Hotel.

Triumphs of the Horse Tamer.

R. RARRY'S THIRD LECTURE AND EXMISITION—THE DESPERATE HALLROAD RORSE PEACOCK AND A VERY VICTORS ANIMAL PROM BROOKLYN SUCCUME TO THE MAGIC INFLUENCE OF BARRY.

Another immense audience assembled in Niblo's Garden Thursday evening to hear Mr. Rarey, the famous horse tamer, explain for the third time, before an American popular a sembly, the principles of his system, and to witness their practical demonstration on some vicious which he said had had but two rehearsals in as man cears. After repeating some remarks on his mode of eaching, and exhibiting the animal, he observed that all right as to do wrong, it has a borse contracts he learns from man, and in different countries he will have different vices, according to the mode of breaking him in. The great object of Mr. Rarey's systhat he may not learn those vices, and the only success: ful plan of breaking in is that which appeals to the intelrious and fearful manner. Soon, however, it was practically demonstrated that "there's nothing like leather,' for that powerful little strap was speedily adjusted, and Peacock took a lesson in limping, but not without strongly remonstrating by shaking his head and kicking wildly. The other strap was then applied, and Peacock was helpless. He made desperate struggles to escape, and after falling would recover again and make renewed attempts to regain his liberty, rearing up on his hind feet, and, when Mr. Rarey touched him, kicking most unmercifully. There were two lessons, Mr. Rarey remarked, which should be taught the horse—first, that he cannot get away from you; and second, that the touch of your hand will not do him any harm. After this ho was allowed to mount Peacock and take other liberties, among which was taking off the collar, which had not been removed from the horse's neck for ten years. But the animal was not entirely subdued yet, and the straps had to be applied a second and a third time before Mr. Rarey had secured complete control. Then the animal was released, and after a little kindness and caressing, Mr. Rarey mounted him without any opposition, the horse trembling fearfully under the power which his teacher had over him. He then made him lie down, foudled with the horse's feet, and afterwards led him around with a straw. It was not to be expected, he said, that the vices of twelve or thirteen years could be entirely eradicated in twenty minutes or half an hour, but it was only a question of time, and in a few days' instruction he could teach him to be harmless and quiet. Loud applause followed, and after the horse had retried Mr. Rarey was called forward to witness an additional storm of applause.

only successful an olding the dust. He was once the property of Mr. Warren Peabody, a well known horseman, who was obliged, after repeated irials—ansisted by many men of experience—to acknowledge his inability to subdue him. An Englishman, who find long been accustomed to ride after the history of the state of the state of the state of the windle him, and with like where the state of the state of the writer have had the pleasure of this first all through the influence of this horse. Respectfully yours,

M. T. EDWARDS.

a circus horse. The animal, now entirely under control, was sweating greatly from the tremendous exertion he had made: the saddle was put on and removed several times, till the horse was accustomed to it, and Mr. Rarey mounted again, and received foud applause for this other triumph. The process, he said, was the same, and he had never found a horse upon which, by the same measures, he could not produce a like result. The audience manifested the most intense interest throughout the whole entertainment. After stating that on Saturday he would exhibit another wild horse from South America, a mate to the one he had presented on the first evening. Mr. Rarey retired amid loud applause; but the sudience did not begin to disperse until they had summoned him before them again.

There will be an exhibition by Mr. Rarey at three o'clock this afternoon.

There will be an exhibition by Mr. Rarey at three o'clock this afternoon.

San Juan del Norte.

[From the Gaceta Oficial of Nicaragua, Dec. 1, 1860.]

On the 28th of January list a treaty was celebrated between the Licenciado Don Fedro Zeledon on the part of this government, and Charles Lennox Wyke, her Britannic Majesty's Charge des Affaires, with the object of definitively adjusting the difficult question of Mosquitia, which had so long disturbed the relations between Great Britain and Nicaragua. This treaty was ratified by our Congress and sent to England, where it was equally approved; and in compliance with its provisions the British government has ordered the rendition to Nicaragua of the territory in question. Our government has, accordingly, commissioned Senor Don Ramon Sacnat to proceed to the port of San Juan del Norte, and receive possession of it in the name of Nicaragua. He will also report on the best mode of cryanizing the port, without interfering with the habits and customs of its actual inhabitants, and meantime the government will name the officers who are permanently to conduct the affairs of the port. We understand the government is acting with deliberation, in order to secure the welfare of the inhabitants of the port, and give to the place that respectability which, as a resert of people of all nations, it should sustain. This is especially important, now that it has been formally established as a free port by governmental decree. The treaty between Nicaragua and Greet Britain, to which we have alluded, will soon be officially proclaimed for public information.

we have alinded, will soon be officially proclaimed for public information.

Cost of the Mail Service.
[From Holbrook's United States Mail.]

A correspondent asks us what is the entire coal of the mall service in the State of South Carolina per annum? Also what is the amount of revenue received per annum by the Governor from postages in that State?

The entire cost of this service in South Carolina, for the year ending June 30, 1860, was \$254,085 59. Receipts, \$113,675 92. Expenditures over receipts, \$140,409 67.

While we are on this subject, we will add that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, there were but seven States and the District of Columbia, in the Union, the postal expenses of which did not exceed the receipts paid to the government. \$400,829 35, and paid \$642,936 48. Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$182,196 13.

Rhode Island cost \$43,944 40. Paid \$69,057 90. Profit to the department, \$25,113 50.

New Hampshire cost \$109,411 41, and paid \$111,076 28. Excess of receipts, \$1,504 57.

Connecticut cost \$204,195 55, and paid \$207,944 20. Profits, \$3,748 65.

New York cost \$1,176,230 51. Paid \$1,681,139 90. Excess of receipts, \$40,000 78.

Pennsylvania cost \$400,000 58. Paid \$451,292 01. Excess of receipts, \$11,002 43.

Virginia cost \$500,608 76. Paid \$475,260 49. Excess of expenditure, \$250,509 26.

Ohio cost \$312,721 93. Paid \$532,259 06. Excess of expenditure, \$250,602 87.

Pennsylvania cost \$600,646 55. Paid \$708,556 78. Excess of receipts, \$77,915 23.

cess of receipts, \$77,918-23.

Later from Texas.

The Galveston New of the 22d ult. says:—
The appeal of the frontieramen for help is being copied by all our country exchanges, and the people are promptly responding. In Dallas men and supplies have been raised, and, under Gen. Darnell's command, sent out to the frontier.

R. J. McKenzie, Esq., is addressing the people of Dallas county, at various points, soliciting men and means to defend the frontier.

In Ellis county, at Waxahatchie, as soon as the call-came, a company of twenty-four volunteers at suce enrolled, under Capt. E. W. Rogers, and started on the 7th for Parker county, well armed and mounted, with two wagoes loaded with supplies furnished by the citizens, cash, flour, bacon, powder, shot, lead, tents, &c. The company will be increased to thirty-five.

The Indians ravaged Young county generally, killing, plundering and robbing. The citizens held a meeting at Belknap, and determined to raise a small ranging company, to be supplied by voluntary contributions; the citizens were invited to move their families to Belknap for safety, the lower counties were asked for aid in breadstuffs and simmunition; and committees were appointed in Tarross, Parker, Dalass, [2] is, Johnson, Famin, Red River and Hopkins counties to receive such contributions.

Meeting of the Old Dominion Society. A special meeting of the Old Dominion Society, an or-anization composed of the sons of Virginia resident in York city, was held on Thursday evening, and rge number of the members attended. An address highly patriotic and conservative in its tone, was read ment to the effect that it was not proper for the society charitable and friendly institution, to take political addressed the society at considerable length upon the state of the country. Dr. Jones spoke particularly of the course of the New York Herald, and of the policy of Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of that the course of the New York Herald, and of the policy of Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of that paper. The speaker represented that Mr. Bennett and himself were upon the most intimate terms, and that he (Dr. Jenes) believed that Mr. Bennett intended to do what was right by all sections, the South especially. Mr. Bennett was in the habit of consulting Dr. Jones on all important questions of State and national policy, and the inference was that when Mr. Bennett took the advice of Dr. Jones he was sure to be right. But Mr. Bennett, being at the head of a very large establishment, could not always personally supervise the operations of his subordinates—(cries of "Question," question")—and he had been so unfortunate as to publish some despatches from Washington, which despatches emanated from black republican sources. The correspondent who sent these despatches was a Yankee, short, thick set and not handsome. This correspondent went sent a despatch praising Senator Wade's speech, while another correspondent—(renewed cries of "Question")—justly characterized it as an incendiary manifesto. ("Order," "question," and confusion.) He (Dr. Jones) had shown these two despatches to Mr. Bennett, who was very much distressed about the matter, and, as we understood, burst into tears. The confusion at this moment was so great that it was quite impossible to follow out the remarks of Dr. Jones, He was understood to say, however, that he had hopes that in the end Bennett and the Herald without taking a vote.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

over by the Hon. Henry Sloan, and the report which was presented was highly satisfactory, showing that only presented was highly satisfactory, showing that only \$11,700 was required to complete the decorations and pay for the necessary furniture, and that on Tuesday next the stock would be handed over to the shareholders, with the building free from debt. The report was adopted, and before the meeting separated the deficiency was met by assessment among the stockholders. The following directors were elected—Edward J. Lewber, Willard M. Newell, Theodore Polhemus, Jr., Arthur W. Benson and John W. Degraus.

dore Polhemus, Jr., Arthur W. Benson and John W. Degrauw.

After the election the gentiemen present proceeded to view the auditorium and stage, in order to witness the effect of the lights. The scene then down was an Italian villa, approached by an avenue of noble elim trees. The coup d'erit, as reflected from the numerous gas jets ranged around the auditorium, was very brilliant. The glowing tints of the ceiling, walls and other parts of the building were brought out with magical effect, and the rich arabasque ornamentation reminded one of Irving's life-like description of the halls of the Albambra. The gentlemen expressed their admiration at the magnificent sight, and cheer after cheer resounded through the building for the architect, Mr. Calyo, the artist, and others, to whose skill or enterprise the city of Brooklyn is indebted for one of its finest ornaments; but the enthusiasm reached its height when the drop scene fell, displaying to view one of the most beautiful creations of artistic skill ever seen in front of an andience. Over a pillar Apollo was seen with his lyre in the midst of an open temple, with the muses on either proceguium, who in front were peasants offering fruits and flowers at the shrine of the god of seng. The scene is highly suggestive of the purposes to which the building is to be devoted.

devoted.

The Academy will be opened on Tuesday with a grand concert, the proceeds of which, it is calculated, will meet a considerable portion of the sum required. On Thursday there will be a ball. During the meeting of the directors it was announced that Mr. Rarey intended to exhibit his wonderful powers over the horse in the building, and that an Opera company from England was soon expected to occupy it; besides there were several applications for it for various purposes. The announcement was received with great appliance.

Court of General Sessions.

Jan. 11.—A large number of prisoners were disposed of in this Court since the commencement of the term, the offences being principally larceny and burglary. The newly elected City Judge has entered upon the discharge of his official duties apparently with a fixed determina-tion to expedite the administration of justice in the criminal court over which he presides. He has intimated his purpose not to suspend sentence upon persons charged with crime, and intends to punish burglars and pick-pockets with severity. His sentences so far have been mild when the circumstances of the case have warranted him in being lenient, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to exercise good judgment in passing upon the multifarious cases that he will be called upon to dispose of during the next four years. A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON. Among the prisoners disposed of on Friday wore the following:

John Gorden, a notorious burglar, who was convicted in 1852 of burglary and sent to the State prison, was again indicted for burglary in the first degree. On the night of the 17th of December he entered the dwelling house of W. L. Ormsby, Jr., No. 556 Broome street, and stole \$8 worth of property, which was soon after found in his poresession by the police officer who arrested him. The prosecuting officer accepted a plea of burglary in the third degree, which left the punishment discretionary with the Court. Having saved the Court the trouble of a trial, by pleading guilty, he saved himself dive years imprisonment in the state prison; for had he been convicted of burglary in the first degree—of which there could be no doubt had the trial proceeded—the City Judge would have been compelled to send him to the State prison for not less than ten years, and he could imprison him for life. His sentence, nowever, was five years at hard labor in the Sing Sing prison.

CONVICTION OF A WELL KNOWN PICKPOCKET.

John Leccraft, an old offender, was tried and convicted of "larceny from the person," having perpetrated a sacrelegious act, in following Mary Welsh, residing at No. 138 Lewis street, to the Second street Methodist church, and, while she was at her devotions, robbing her of a pecketbook containing eighteen dollars in money. The offence was committed on the 21st of December, and soon after Leccraft was arrested, when it was ascertained that his portrait adorned the celebrated collection knownins the "Rogues' Gallery." It appears that this pickpocket has been frequently arrested by the detectives, but for some cause of other he has never been sent to the State prison. The lovers of justice and good order have reason to congratulate themselves that the time for punishing Mr. Leccraft for his depredations upon our citizens has arrived. Having been convicted the this bold arceny, the City Judge very properly impose

Coroners' Inquests:

THE BROOME STREET SCIENCE.—The inquest in the case of J. F. Hiels, proprietor of the lager bier saloon, No. 420 Broome street, who was found dead, with his throat cut, Monday evening, under circumstances which lead to on Monday evening, under circumstances which lead to the belief that he committed suicide, was commenced on Teesday by Coroner Jackman. A post mortem exami-nation of the body showed that there was considerable poison in deceased's stomach, but what the character of the drug was the physician was unable to say. The Coroner authorized the doctor to have the contents of this stomach analyzed, and adjourned the further investigation of the case for one week.

Summers Haroma,—An inquest was held Tuesday, at

No. 88 Grand street, upon the body of Louisa Geyer, a notive of Germany, agod thirty years, who committed suicide by hanging herself to the banisters at the residence of her brother as above. Deceased was partially insane, and hat previously made several attempts to destray herself. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WASHINGTON STREET.—One of the

The Mannathanyllie Casuality.—The Coroner's inquest the the case of Jacob Neusier—the mason who was killed by the falling of a portion of Speyer's new brewery, corner of Ninth avenue and 109th street—was resumed on Menday at the residence of the decoased, No. 113 Third street. The jury visited the ruins during the day, and from an examination of the premises it was evident that the accident was caused by the giving way of a partition wall, which was old and quite unsusted for the purpose.

Duri, with Brans Knuckies.—We are informed that a difficulty was settled, back of Algiers, yesterday morning—settled in a new style, which combined allike the science of the fistle ring and the death-defying and more gentlemanly hazard of the "field of honor." The combatants were a Duchman and an Irishman, each puissant of first. They had a row; one challenged the other to a first fight; the challenges accepted, and proposed the amendment of braze knuckles; the challenger accepted the amendment reconds were accepted, and proposed the amendment of braze knuckles; the challenger accepted the smeadment reconds were accepted, and proposed the amendment of or eighteen rounds the frishman fell, and arter affect or eighteen rounds the frishman fell, and was carried away senseless, hardly expected to live. What an affair for the early morning of merrie Christinas!—New Orleans Crescent, Dec. 26.

is now completed, with the exception of a portion of the decorations and the furnishing of the several apartments. Last night the building was illuminated for the first time, with the view of ascertaining whether or not there was sufficient power of gas. At the same time a meeting of the stockholders and others interested was held, for the purpose of receiving the report required by law, and electing five directors to serve five years in room of the same number, comprising one-tifth of the whole, whose term of office has expired. The meeting was presided

Before Judge McCunn.

THE SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES TO BE ABOLISHED BY THE NEW CITY JUDGE.

workmen in the sugar refinery of Mesars. Moller, Shotwell & Dorscher, corner of Vostry and Washington streets, was almost instantly killed on Tuesday, by being caught in the machinery. Deceased's name was Gerd Meyer, a native of Germany, aged 49 years. Corener Jackman was notified to hole an inquest upon the body. THE MANNATTANVILLE CASUALITY.—The Coroner's inquest

OUR PROGRESS. The Census Returns of 1860.

	GROI	BGIA.	
Counties. 1860.	1850	Counties. 18%).	185
Appling 4,191	2,949	Jefferson 10,303	9,15 Nev
Baker 4,937	1,120	Johnson 2,450	Nev
Baldwin 9,1 2	8,145 New	Jones 9,075 Laure 8 7,013 Lec 7,208 Liberty 8,831 Lis coin 5,470	10,22
Banks 4,696 Berrien 3,477	New.	Lee 7000	0,44
Bibb	12.690	Liberty wash	6,60
Brooks A 353	New.	La colp 5 470	7,99 6,99
Bryan 4.020	3.424	Lis coin 5,470 Lowndes 5,292	8,35
Bullech 5,675	4,300	Lumpkin 4,096	8,95
Bulloch	16,100	Macou 8,407	7.05
Butte 6,166	6,488	Madison 5,984	5,60
Calhoun 4,923	New.	Marion 7.390	19,28
(amden 5,382	6,319	McIntosh 5 543	6,02 16,47
Campbell 8,143 Carroll 12,143	9,357	Meriwether. 15,334 Miller*1,856	Nev
Cosu 16 780		Milton 4.607	Nev
Catoosa. 5 085 Chatham 31 111 Chattahooc'e 5 779 Chattooga 7 191 Cherokee 11 225 Charlton 1 122	New.	Mitchell 4,308	New
Chatham 31,111	23,961	Monroe 15.951	16.9
Chattahooc'e. 5,779	New.	Montgomery. 2,997 Morgan 10,002 Murray 7,101	2,10
Chattooga 7,191	6,815	Morgan10,002	2,10
Charles11,225	12,800 New.	Murray 7,101	14.4
Clarke 11 984	11 110	Muscogee 16,508 Newton 14,381	18,5
Clay 4.891	11,119 New.	Oglethorpe11.478	13,20 12,20
Clayton 4,470	New.	Paulding 6,667	7.00
Clinch 3,088	New.	Pickens 4 974	Nev
Chariton 1,812 Clarke 11,284 Clary 4,891 Clayton 4,470 Clinch 3,088 Cobb 14,270	13,848	Pieree 1,993	Nev
Coffee 2.848. Columbia11.900	New.	Pierce. 1,993 Pike 10,086 Polk 6,285 Pulaski 8,751	14,30
Columbia11.900	11,961	Polk 6,255	Nev 6,62
Coweta14,697	New. 13.635	Putnam10,249	10,7
Crawford 7.704	8.984	Quitman 3,500	Nev
Dade 3,484	2.680	Rabun 3.275	2.44
Crawford 7,704 Dade 3,484 Dawson 5,856	New.	Rabun 3,275 Randolph 9,575	12,80
Decatur11.945	8,262 14,328 8,361	Hichmond22,875	2,44 12,86 16,24
DeKaib 7,843 Dooly 8,925	14,328	Schioy 4,000	Nev
Dooly	New.	Screven 8,285 Spaulding 8,771	6,84
Farly 6 232	7.248	Spaulding 8,771 Stewart11,866	New
Echols 1.508	New.	Sumpter*12,168	16,02
Effingham 4,757	3,864	Talbot 13,849	16,53
Elbert 10,449	12,959	Talliaferro 4,583 Tatnall 4,352	5,14
Fannin 5 071	4,577	Tatnall 4,352	3,29
Favette 7 057	New. 8,709	Taylor 5,990	Nev
Floyd 15 173	8.205	Terrel 6,247 Telfair 2,719 Thomas 10,767	New 3,02 10,10 New 16,87
Forsyth 7.751	8,850	Thomas 10 787	10 10
Franklin 7,599	11,513	Towns 2,459 Troup 15,779 Twiggs 8,452 Union 4413	Nev
Fulton14,449	New.	Troup15,779	16,87
Gilmer 8,731	8,440	Twiggs 8,452	
Clynn 9 sos	New.	Union 4,413	9,42
Glasecek 2,439 Glynn 3,894 Greene 12,695	4,933	Union	9,42
Gordon 10.173	5.984	Walton 11 112	13,10
Gwinnett 13,949	11.257	Walton 11,112 Ware 2,211 Warren 9,823	3,88
Habersham. 5,987	11,257 8,895	Warren 9,823	12,4
Hall 9,613	8,713	Washington 12.347	11,77
Gordon. 10,173 Gwinnett 13,846 Habersham 5,987 Hall 9,613 Hancock 12,045	11,578	Wayne 4,330 Webster 5,087 White 3,317	1,49
Harralson 3,037 Harris 13,757	14 707	White	New
Hart 5 350	New.	Wilcox 2 110	New
Hart 5,350 Heard 7,792	6.923	Wilcox 2,119 Wilkes 11,420	New 12.10
Henry 10,710	14,726	Wilkinson 10,319	12,10
Houston 15,654	10,450	Whitfield 10,079	Nev
Irwin 1 780	3.384	Worth 2,772	Nev
Jackson10,624	9,768	B.4.1 1.007.455	
Increase in ter	11,450	Tetal1,075,977	100,99
* Estimated popula	tion: re	Total1,075,977	1.00,07
2.0	101		

9,907 4,474 3,207 4,812 18,783 5,444 5,067 1,174 6,986 5,412 338 .31,387 10,841 12,269 7,256 943 4,991 341 Total 676,436 192,204 . 18,509

1,288
1LLINOIS.
1860. Counties. 1855.
41,355 Livingston. 4,096
4,707 Legan... 3,324
10,740 Macon... 8,365
11,630 Maccupin... 17,827
9,952 Madison... 31,556
26,435 Marion... 10,139
5,149 Marahaii 9,900
11,819 Marahaii 7,773

* Estimated population of 1850.

This Board met yesterday-Supervisor Ely in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the following business was transacted:— Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution to the following effect.—That the Comptroller be directed to draw his war-rant on Nathan C. Plait, the late County Treasurer, for the whole amount of moneys in his possession belonging

rant on Nathan C. Platt, the late County Treasurer, for the whole amount of moneys in his possession belonging to the county, and direct bim to deposit the same to the credit of the county. It was adopted.

The bills of the feur city Coroners, for the quarter ending December 31, were ordered to be paid, amounting to \$5.188 88.

The following veto was received from the Mayor:—Maron's Greek, New York, Jan. II, 1861.

To the following veto was received from the Mayor:—Maron's Greek, New York, Jan. II, 1861.

To the following veto was received from the Mayor:—Greek of the county of the following a resolution authorizing the Board of Folice to pay, out of any maneys in their possession net necessary to pay the sharing of policemon for 1860, the bills incurred "for the cleansing of tenement houses," without my approval.

Although the conferring of judicial functions on a body not elected by the people would seem to be contrary to the provisions of the State constitution, and the arming of the police with the power of making domicinary vields to repugnant to the principles of the common law and the feelings of the public, yet I place my principal objection to the resolution in question on another ground. I have already had occasion to consult the legal adviser of your honorable body on this subject, and I am advised by him that, under the sections of the Police activative to "the cleansing of tenement houses," no lieu can be created upon the premises thus cleansed. The expense of cleansing falling thus exclosively upon the public, I have no alternative but to return the resolution for reconsideration.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

After some unimportant business, the Board adjourned until Wednesday at twelve M.

Prants of the Softmers Overland Mail Company, complaining that on the 30th of August last, at Springdeld, Mo, he paid \$180 for passage to San Francisco, and started, that "a vicious, violent and drunken" driver, one Jacobe, acted as the company's agent, crossing the desert of Arisona; that, without any provocation,